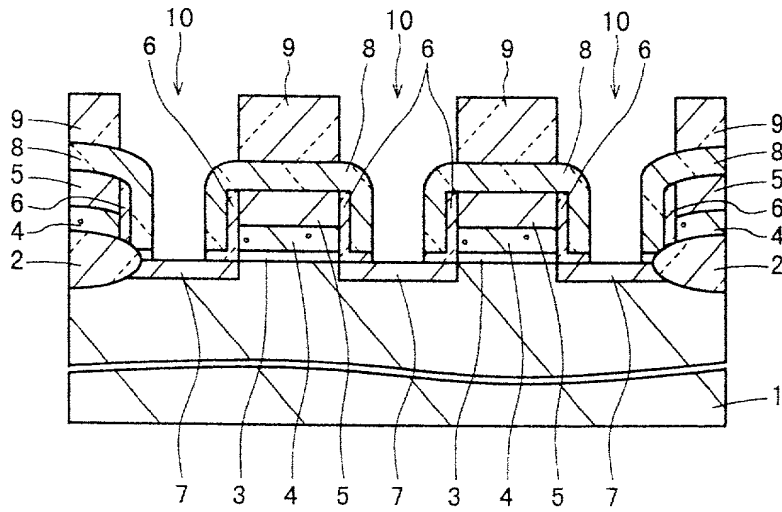
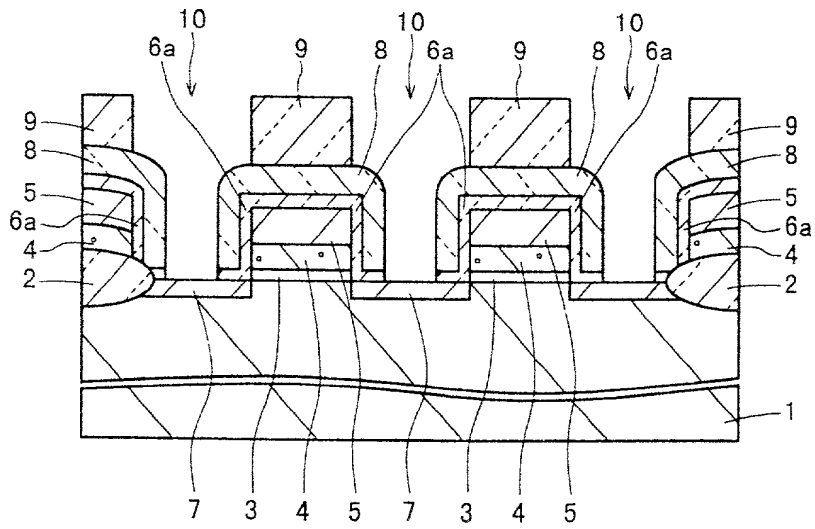


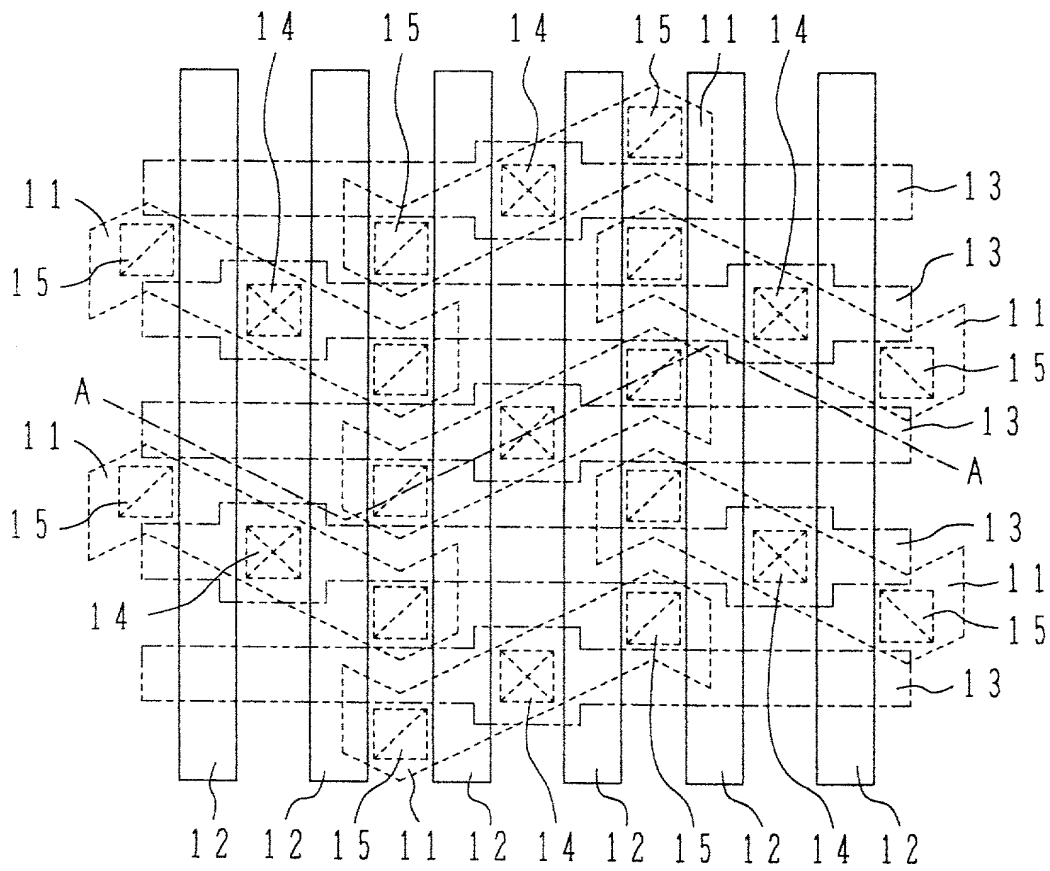
**FIG.1A**

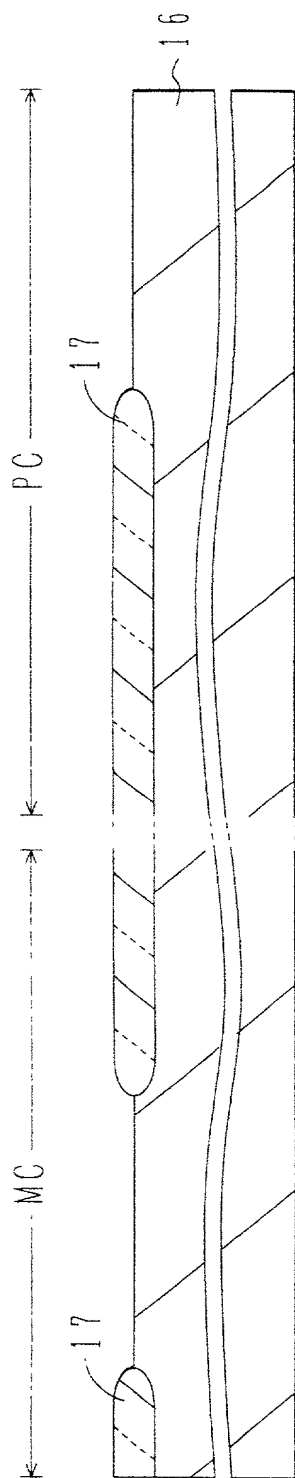


**FIG.1B**

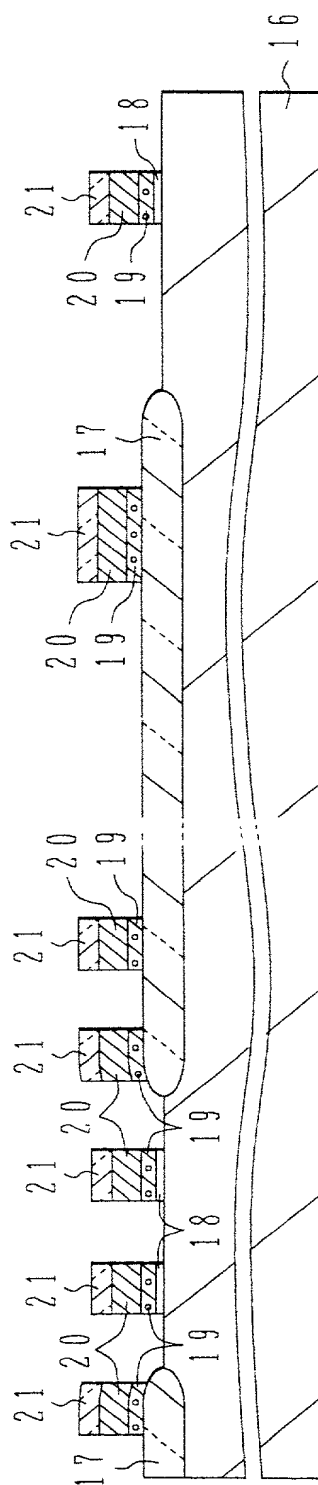


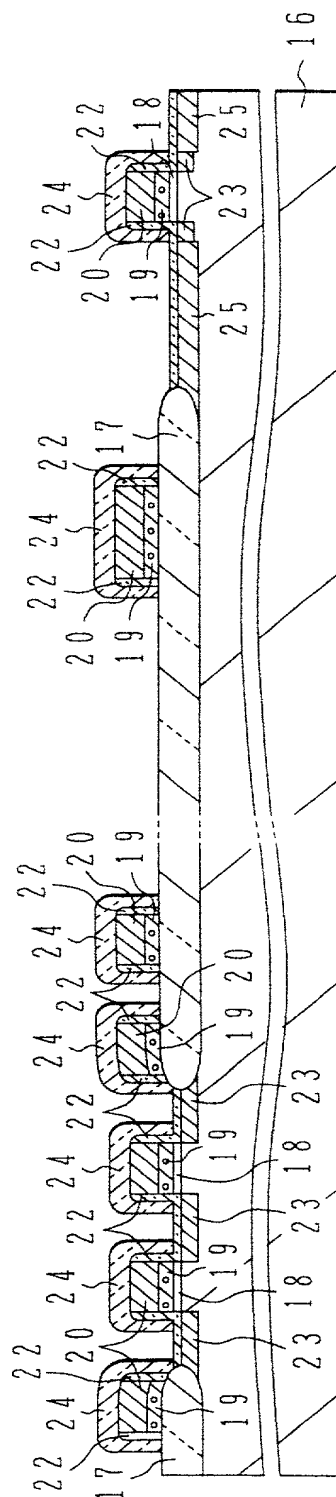
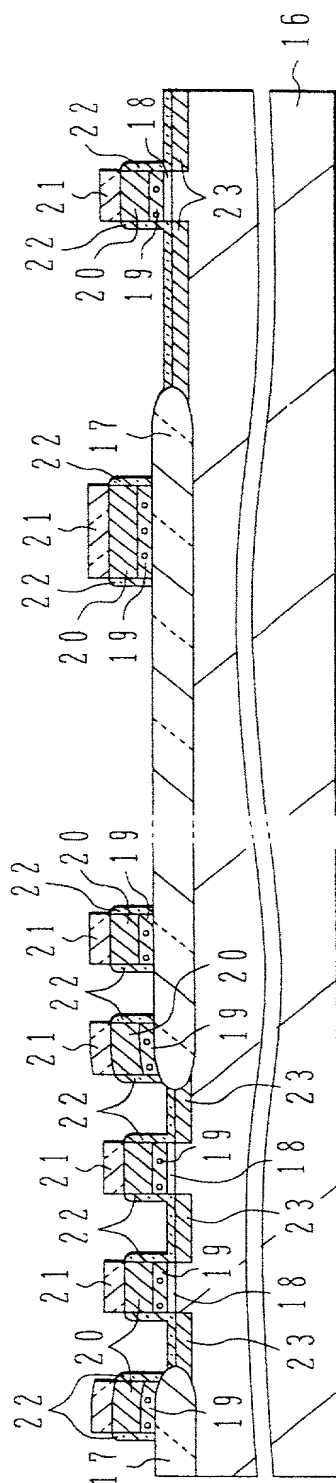
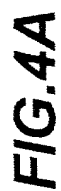
**FIG.2**





**FIG. 3B**





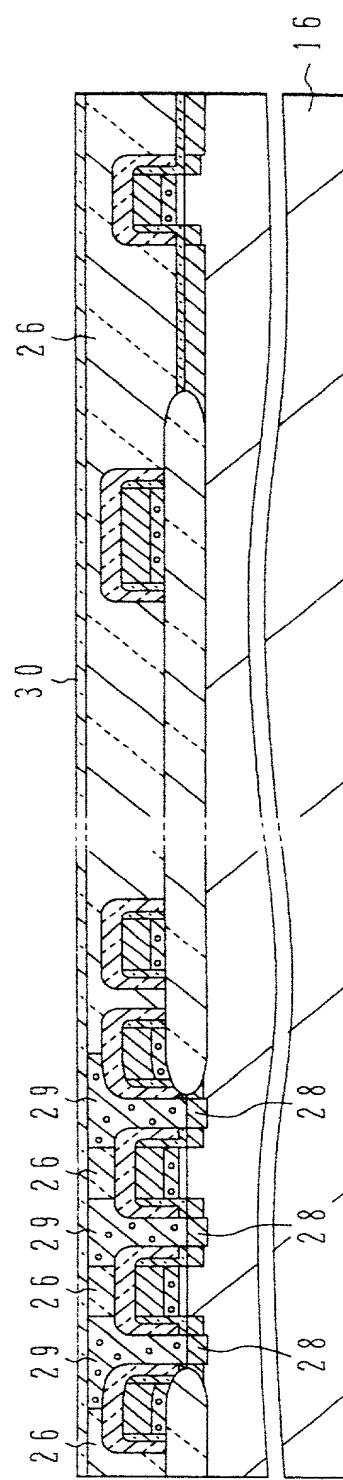
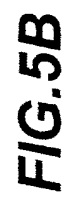
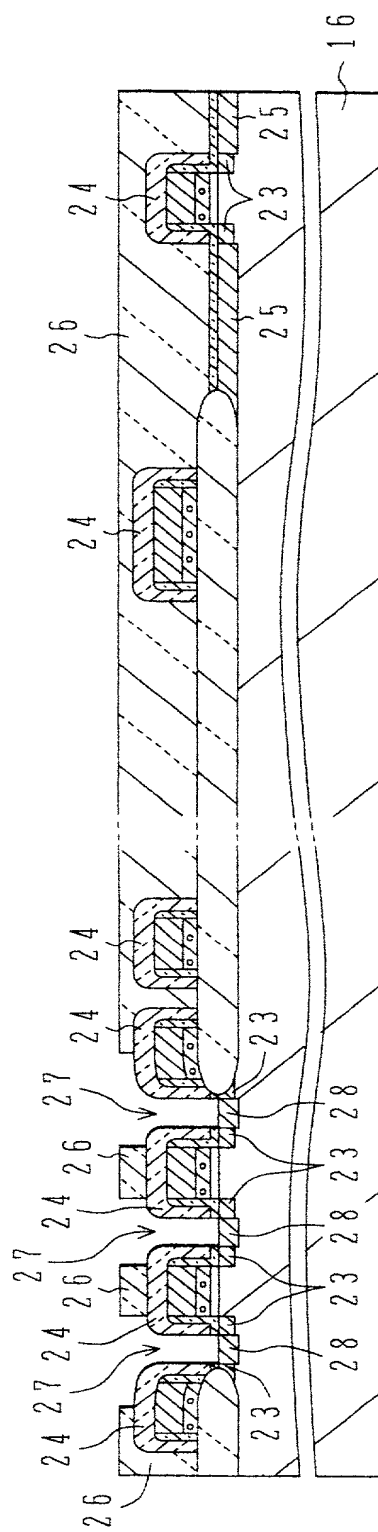


FIG. 6A

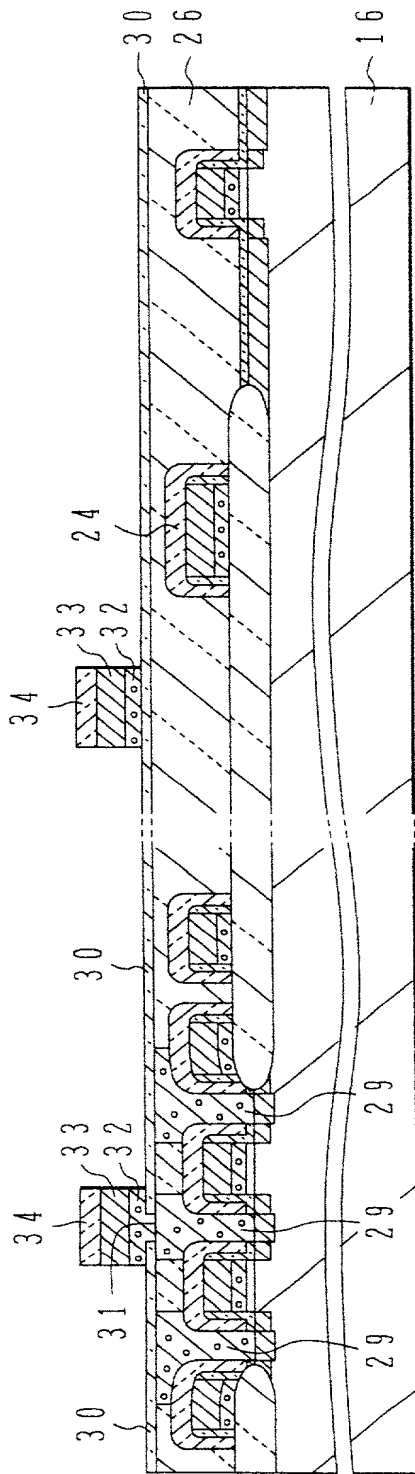


FIG. 6B

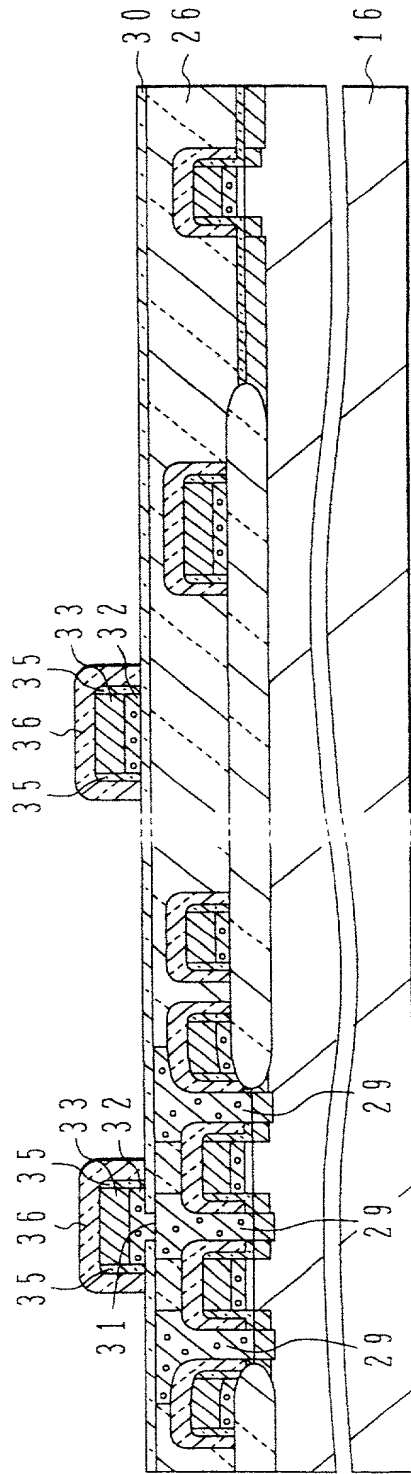


FIG. 7

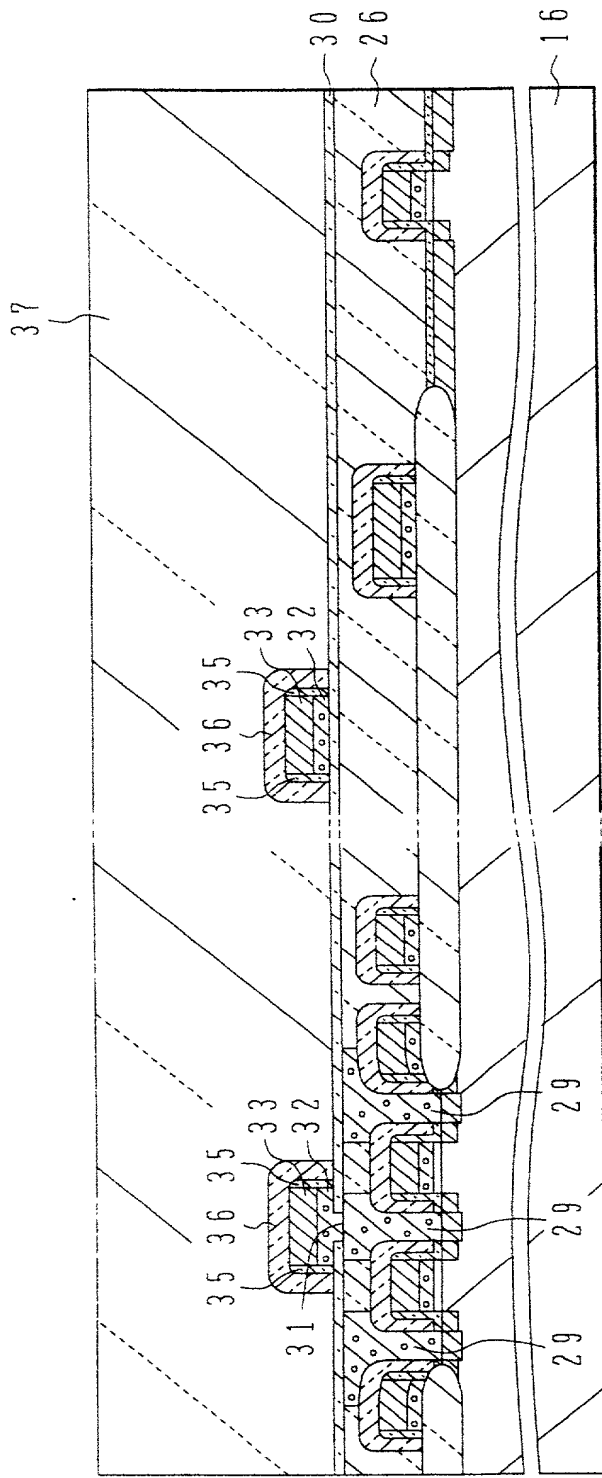
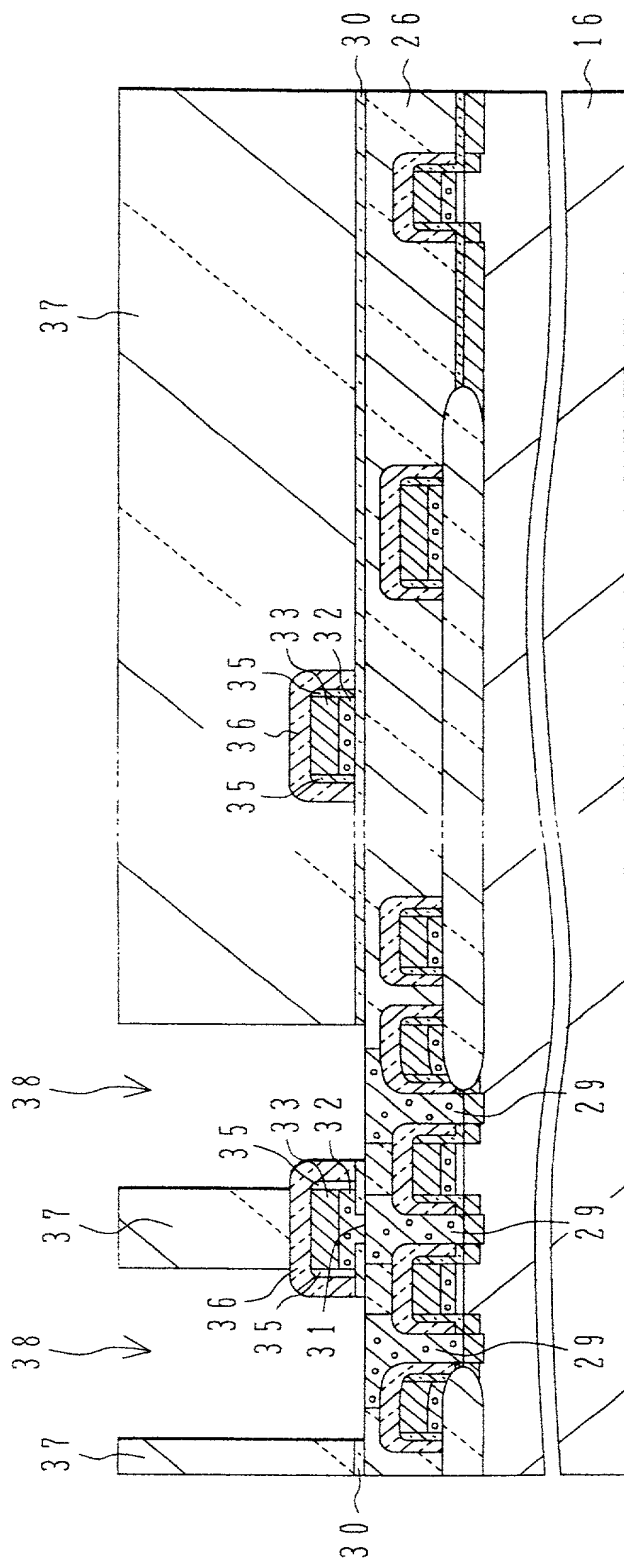
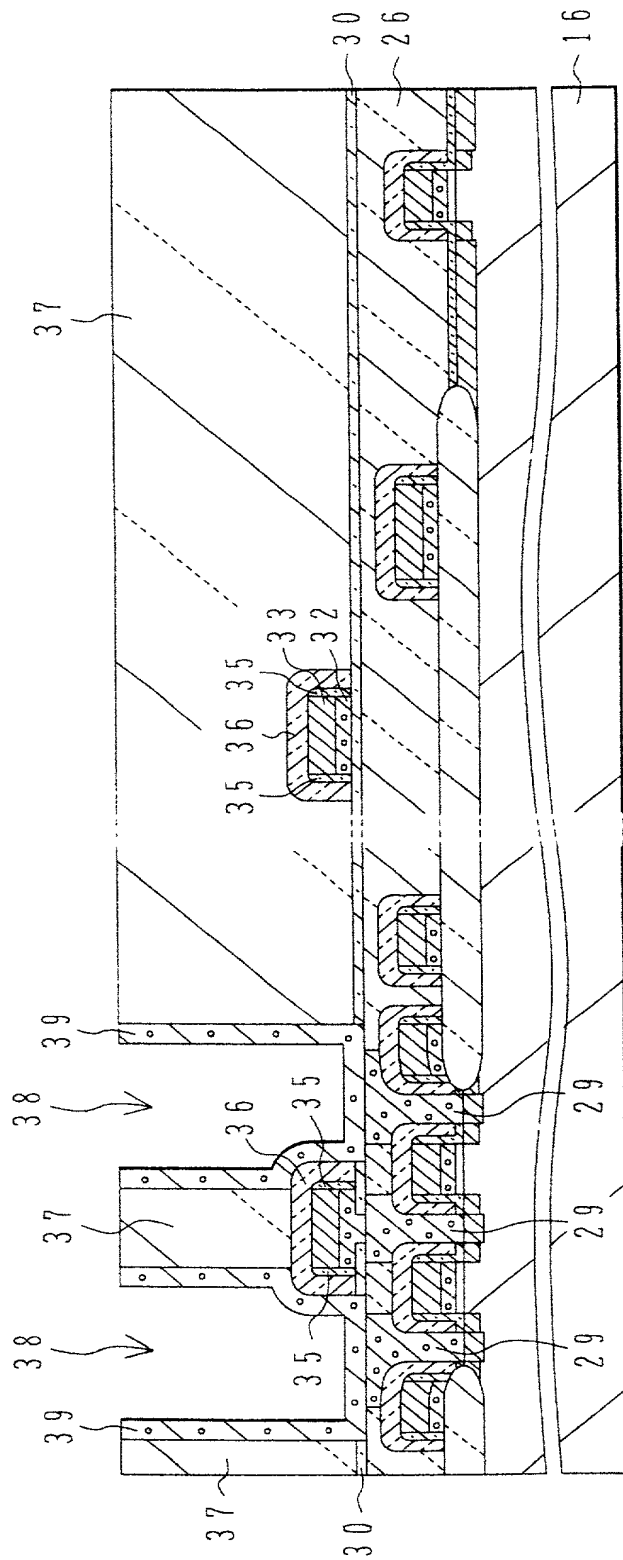


FIG.8





**FIG.9**





**FIG. 11**

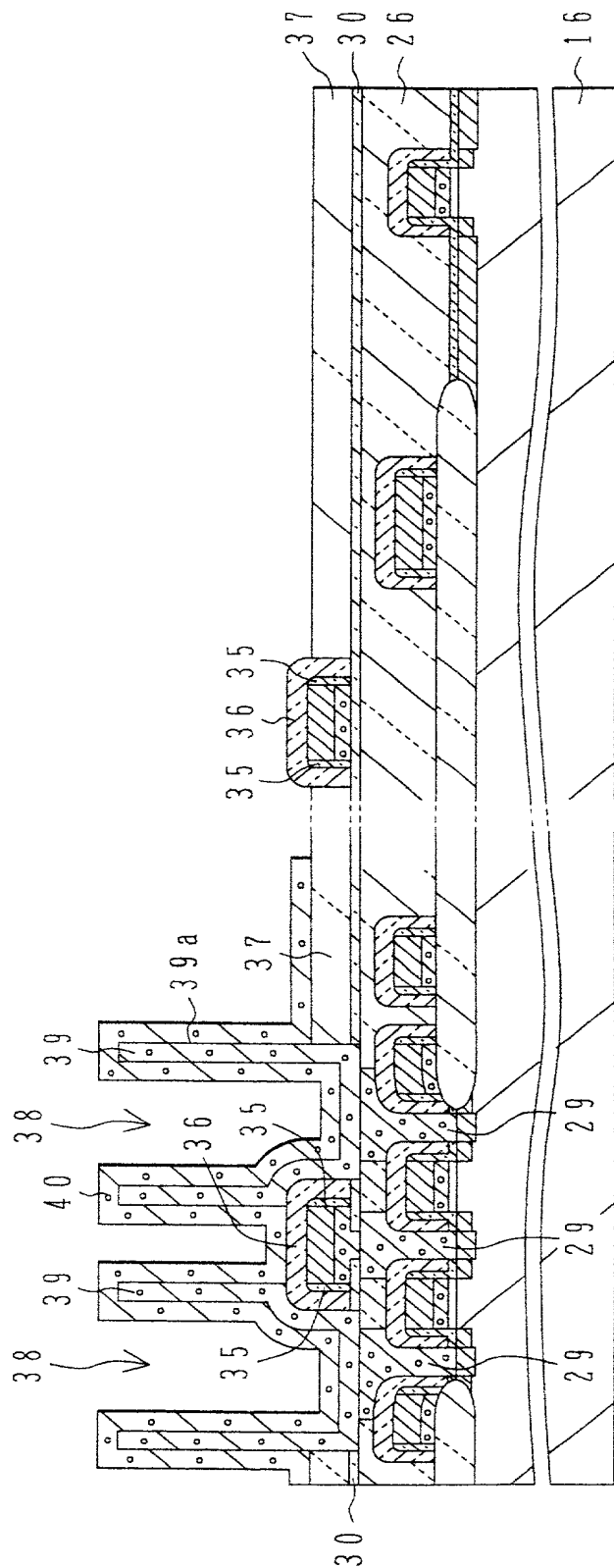


FIG.12

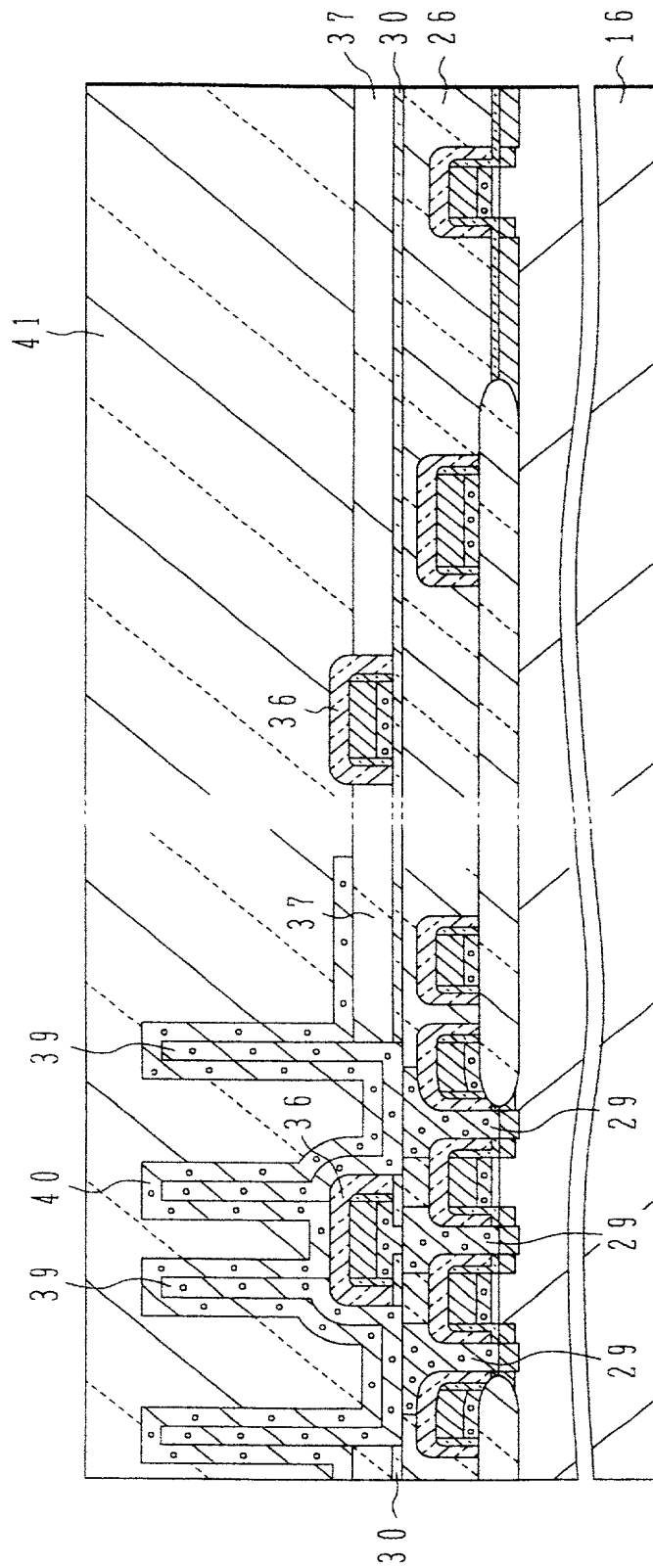


FIG.13

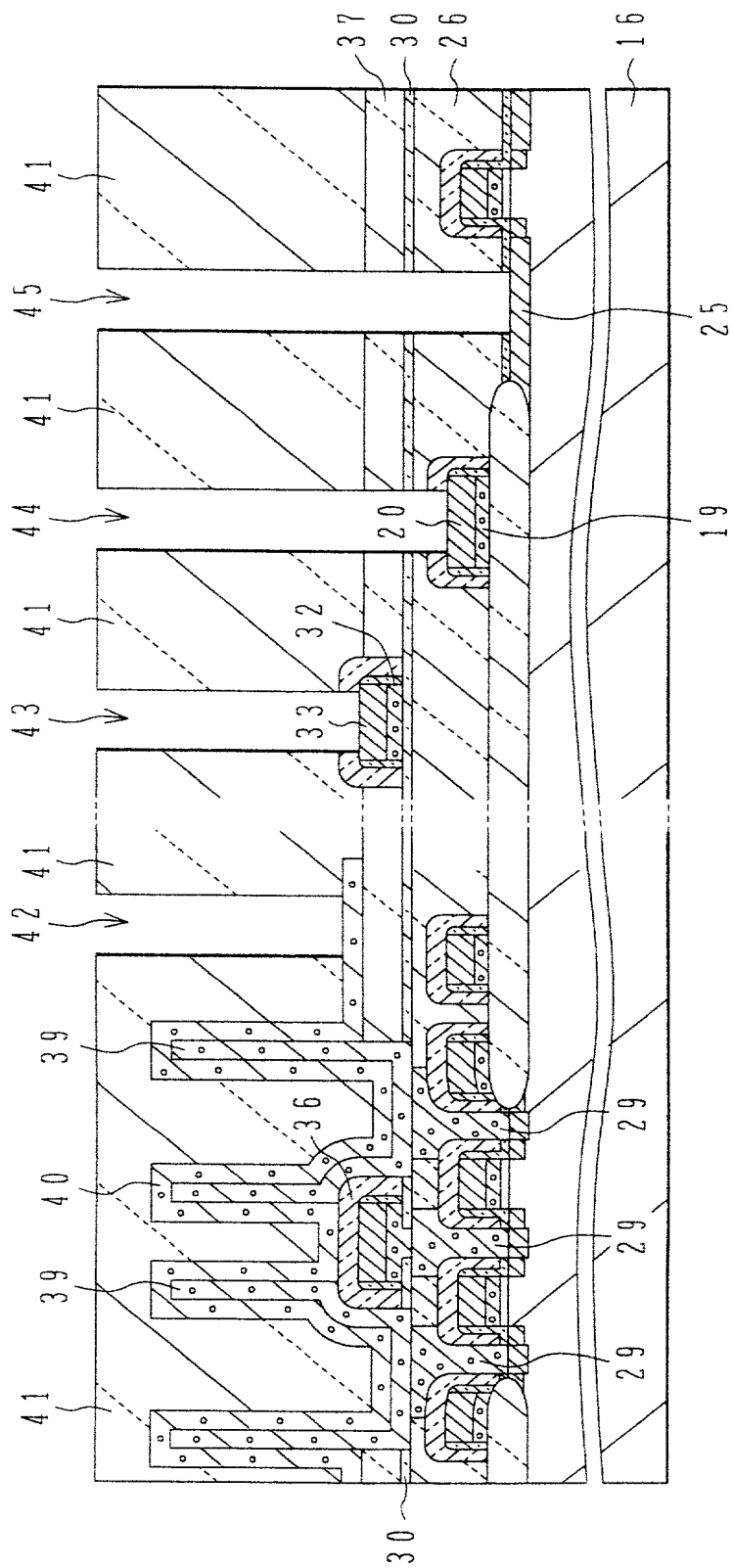


FIG.14

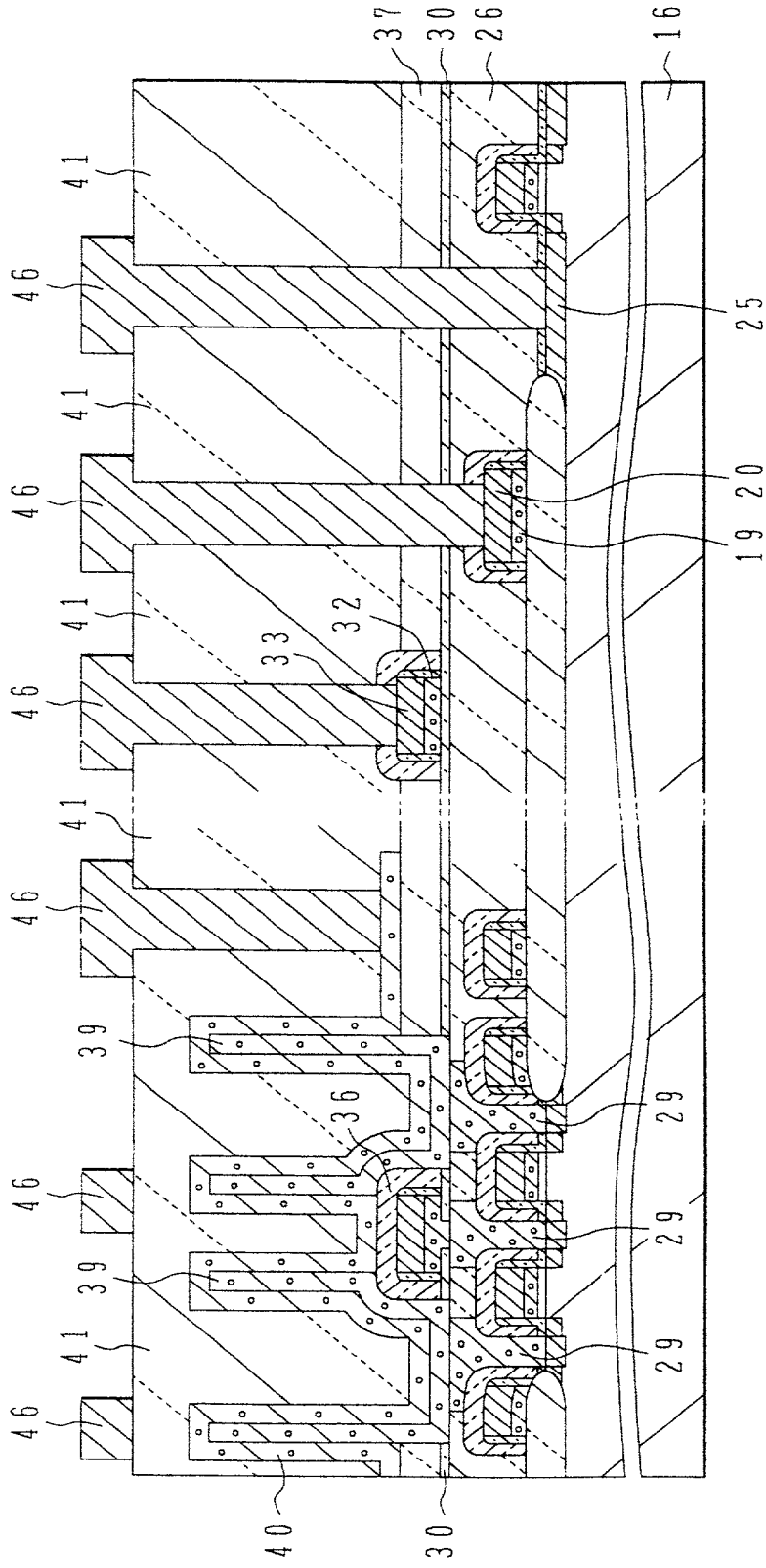


FIG. 15A

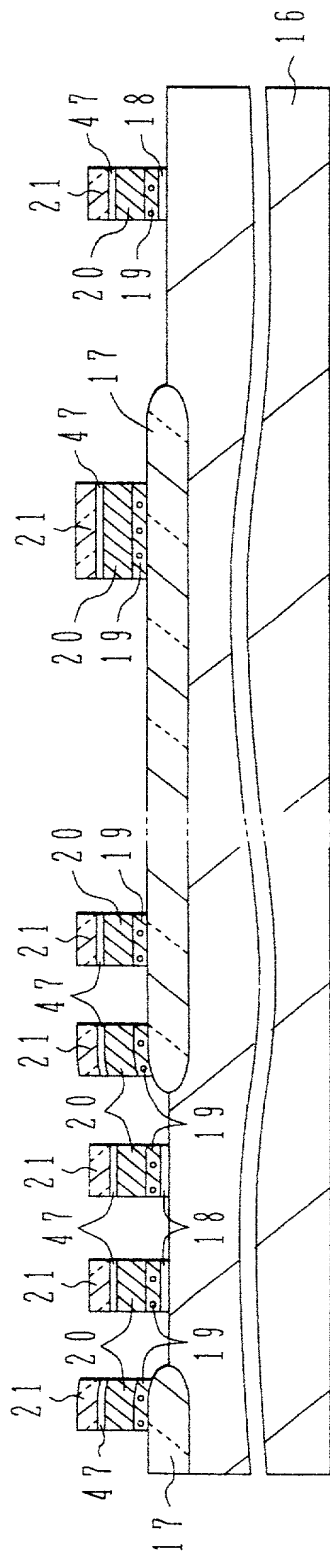
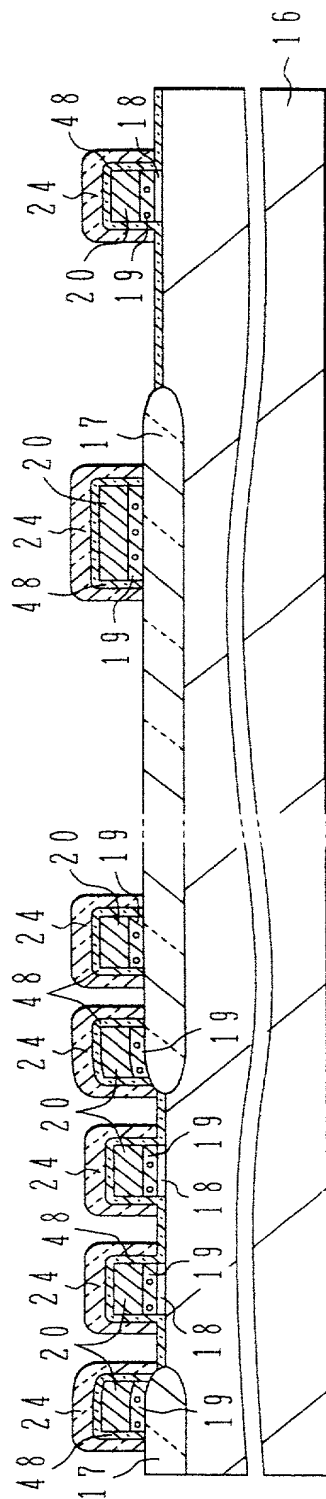
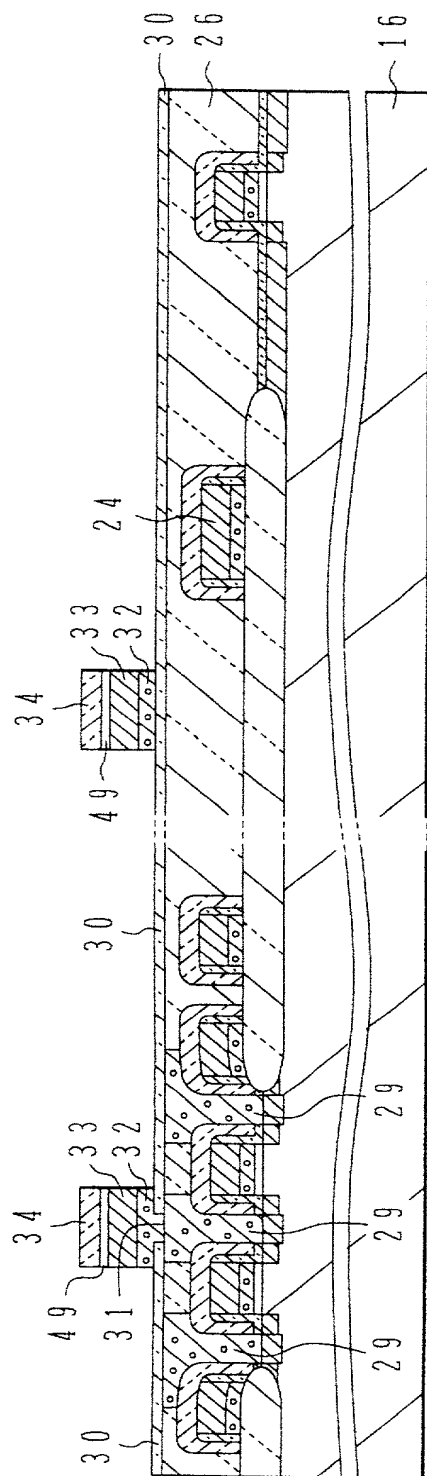


FIG. 15B



**FIG. 16A**



**FIG. 16B**

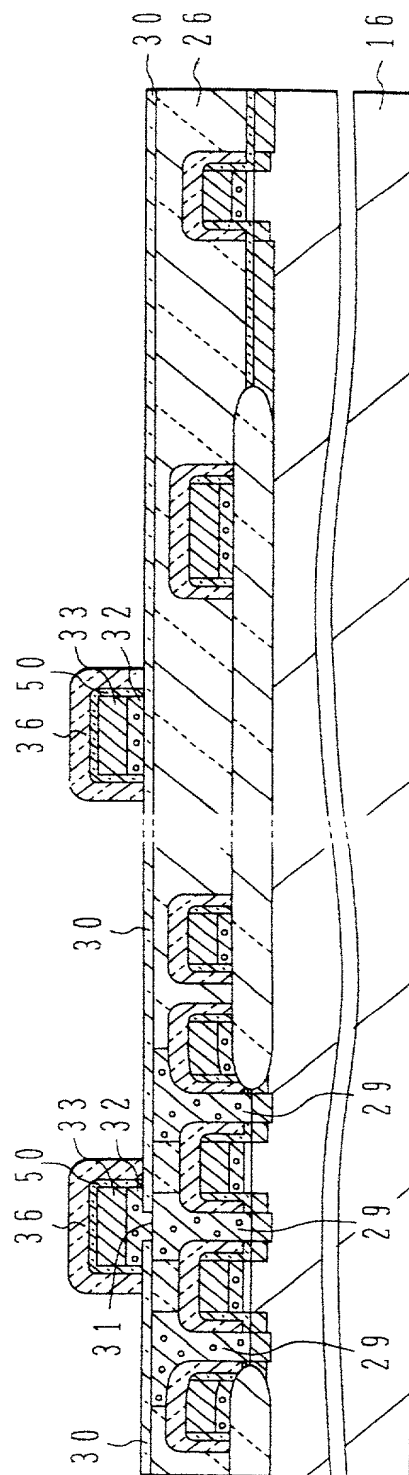




FIG. 17A

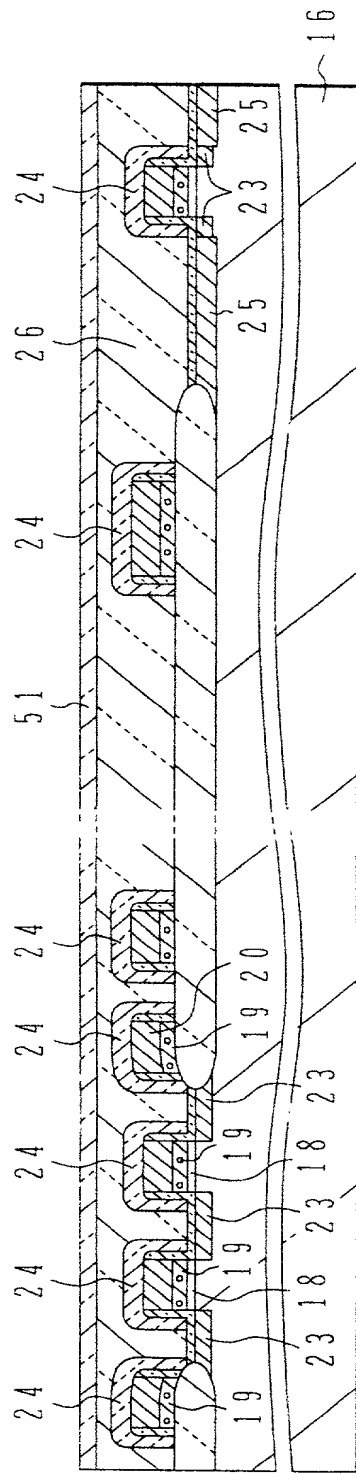


FIG. 17B

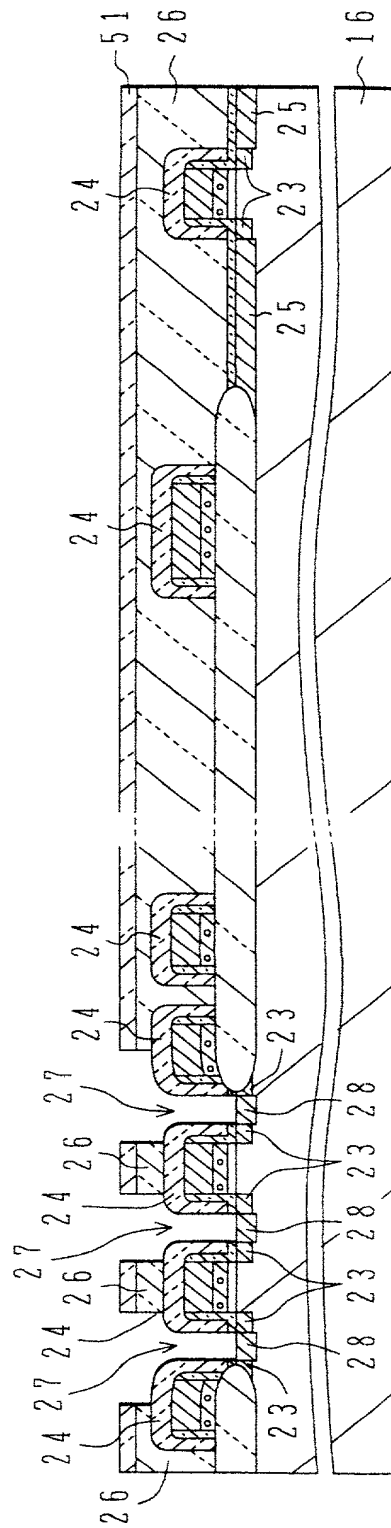


FIG. 18A

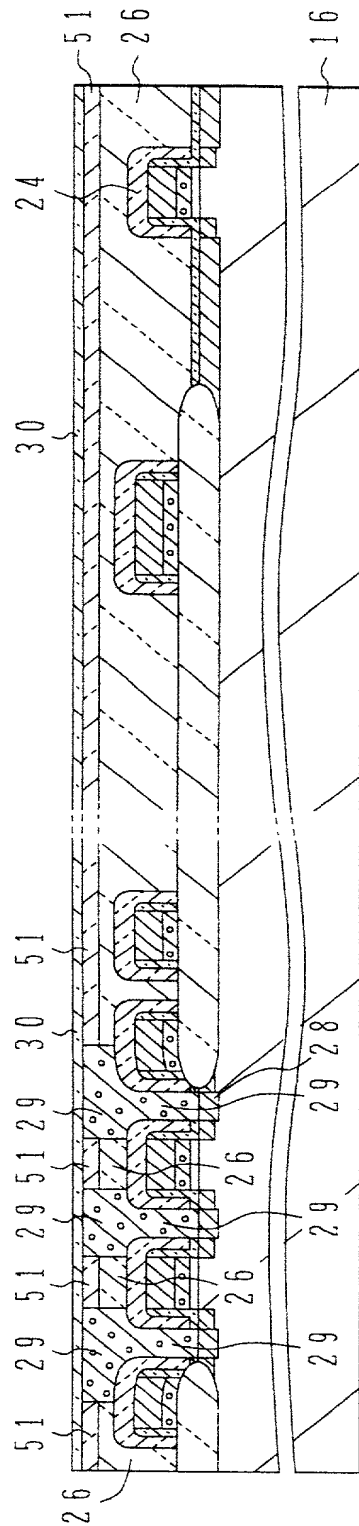
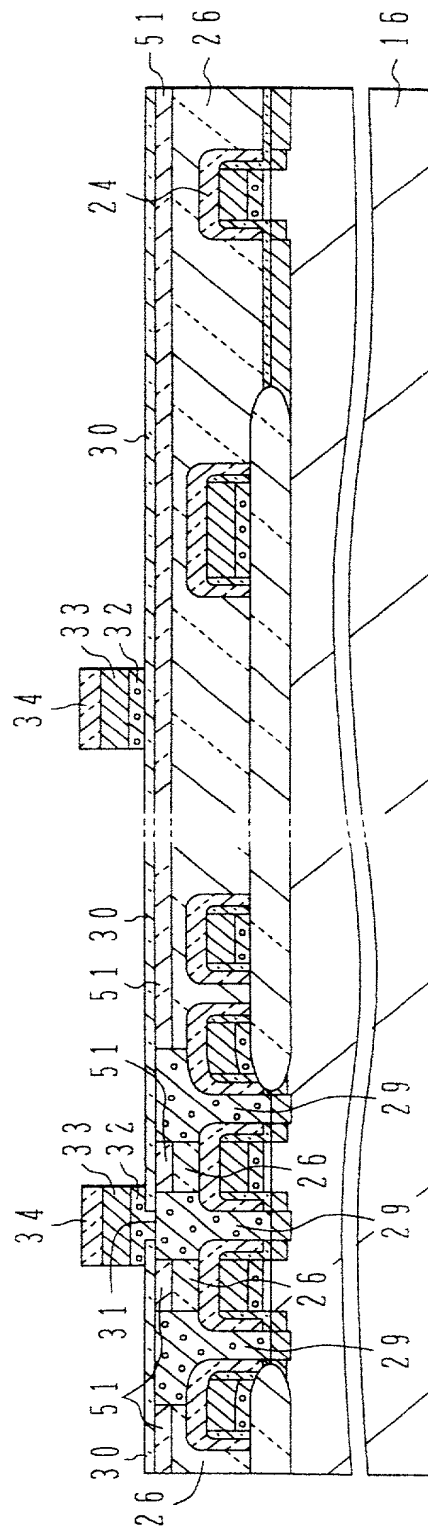


FIG. 18B



**FIG.19**

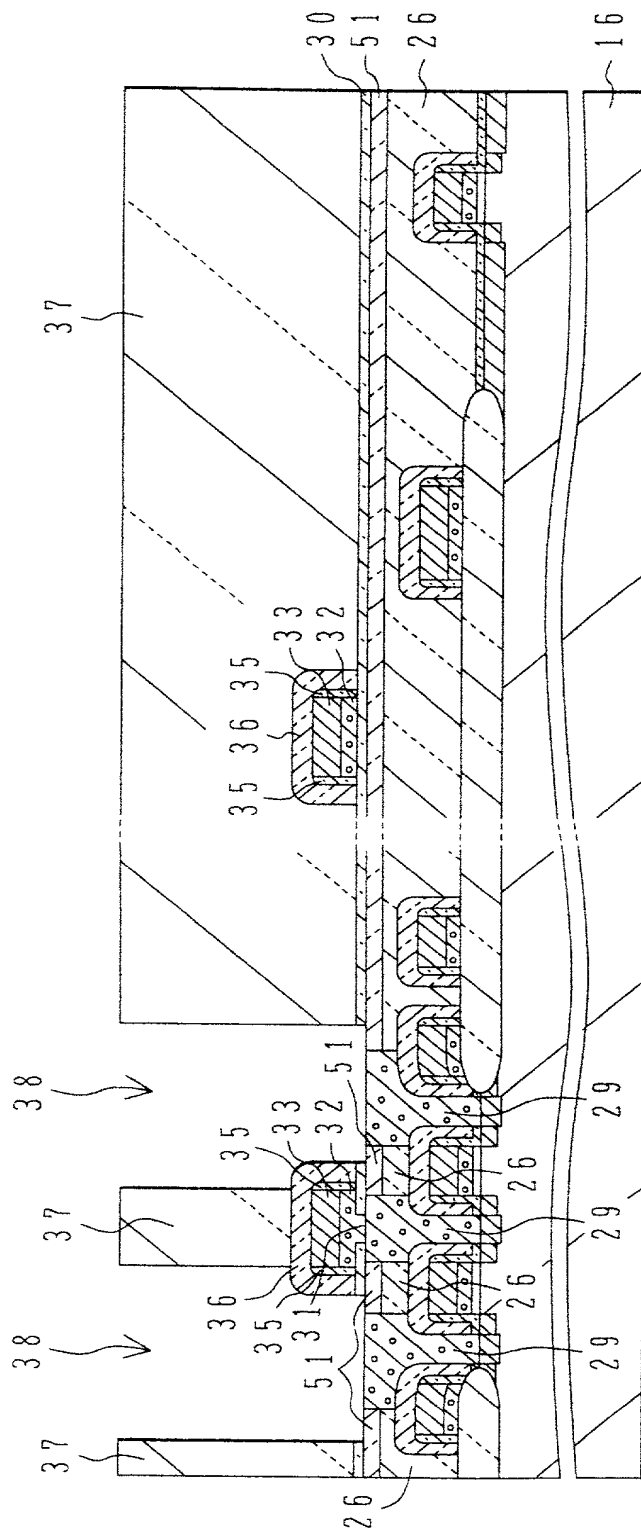


FIG. 20

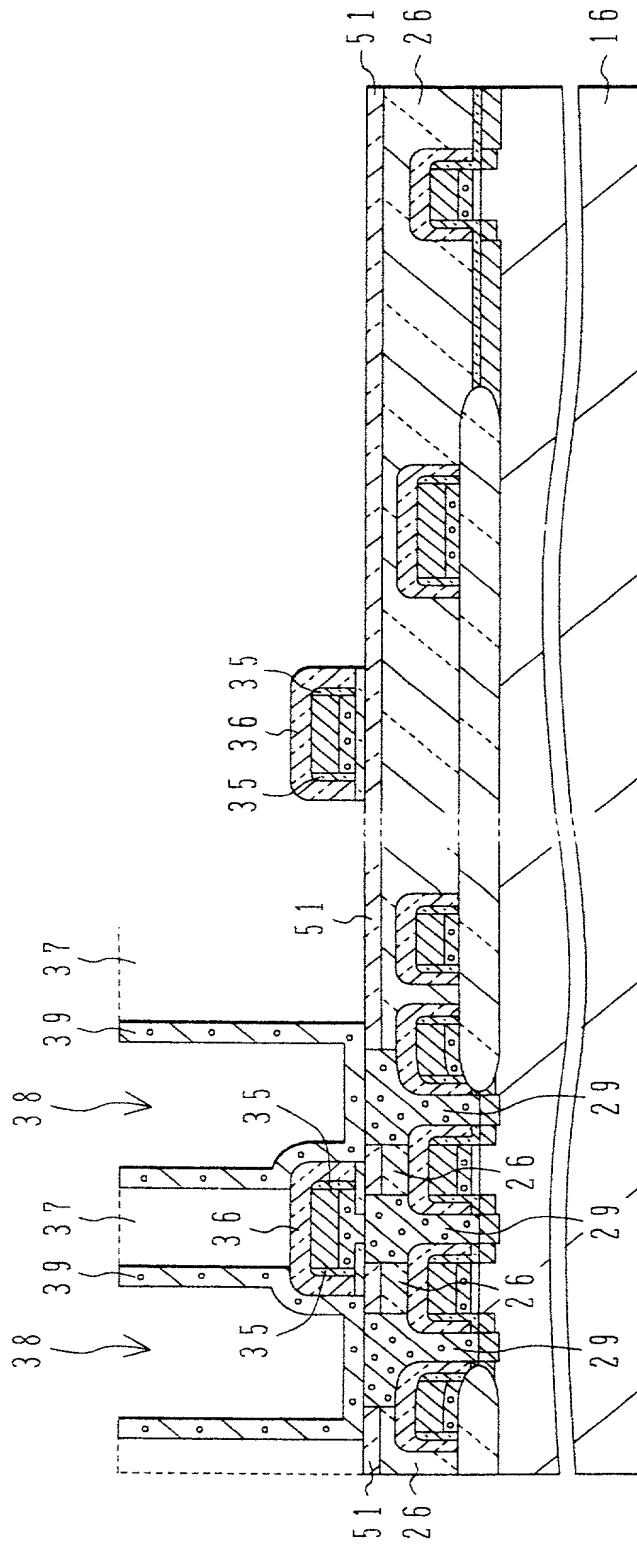


FIG. 21

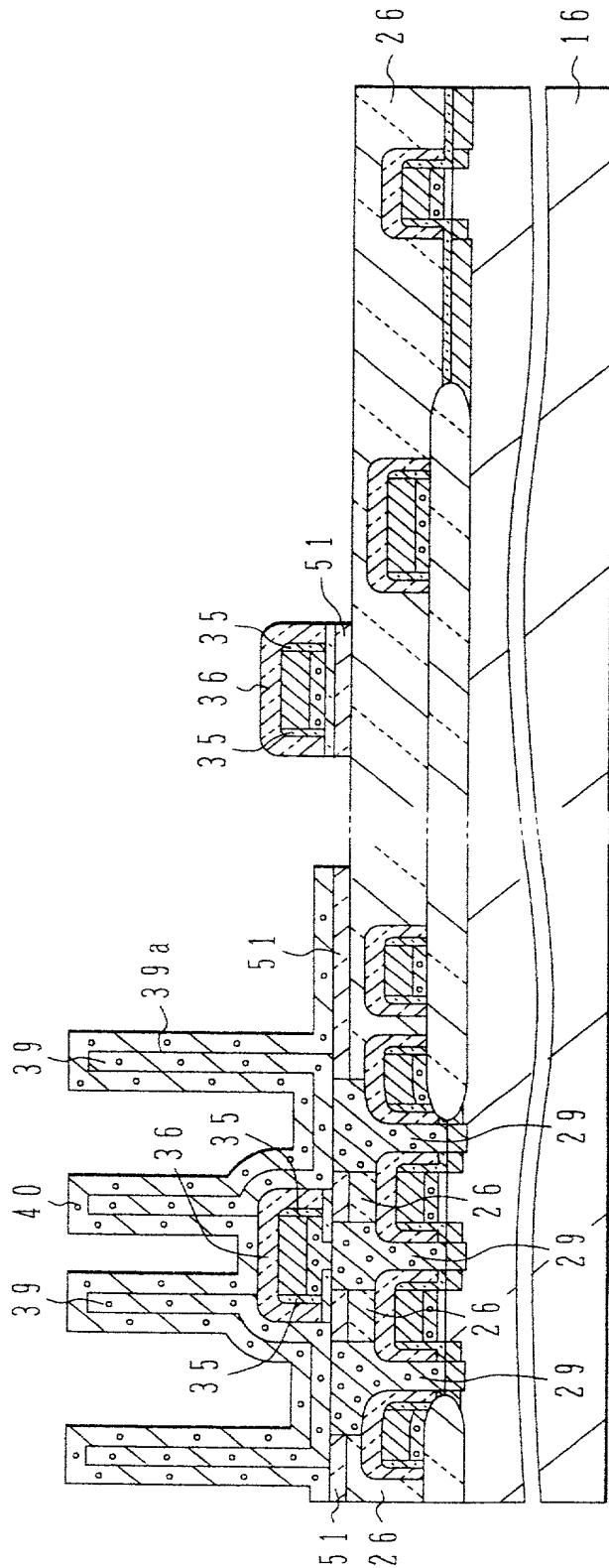


FIG.22

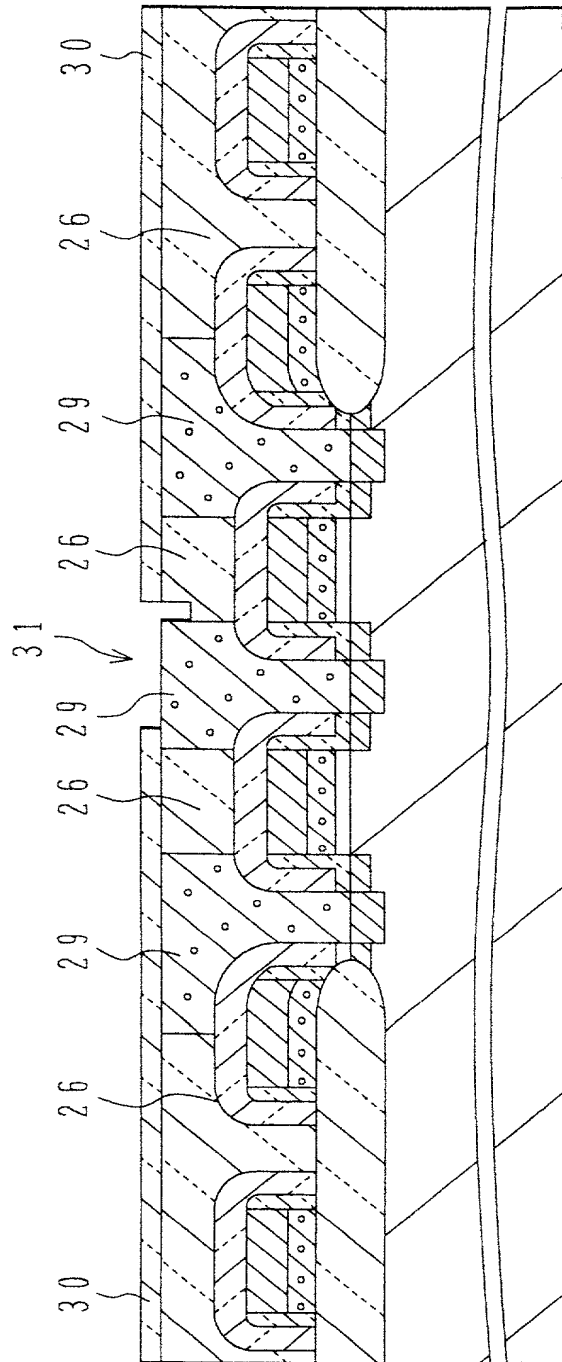




FIG. 24

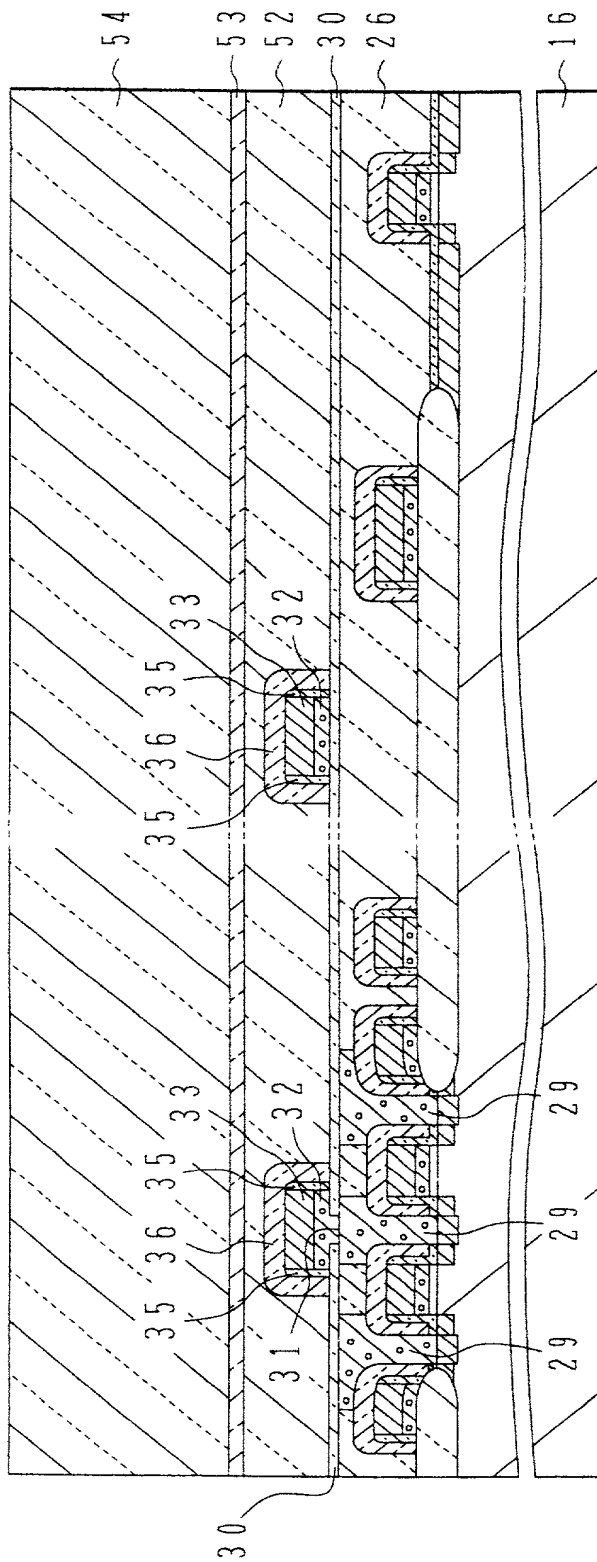




FIG. 25

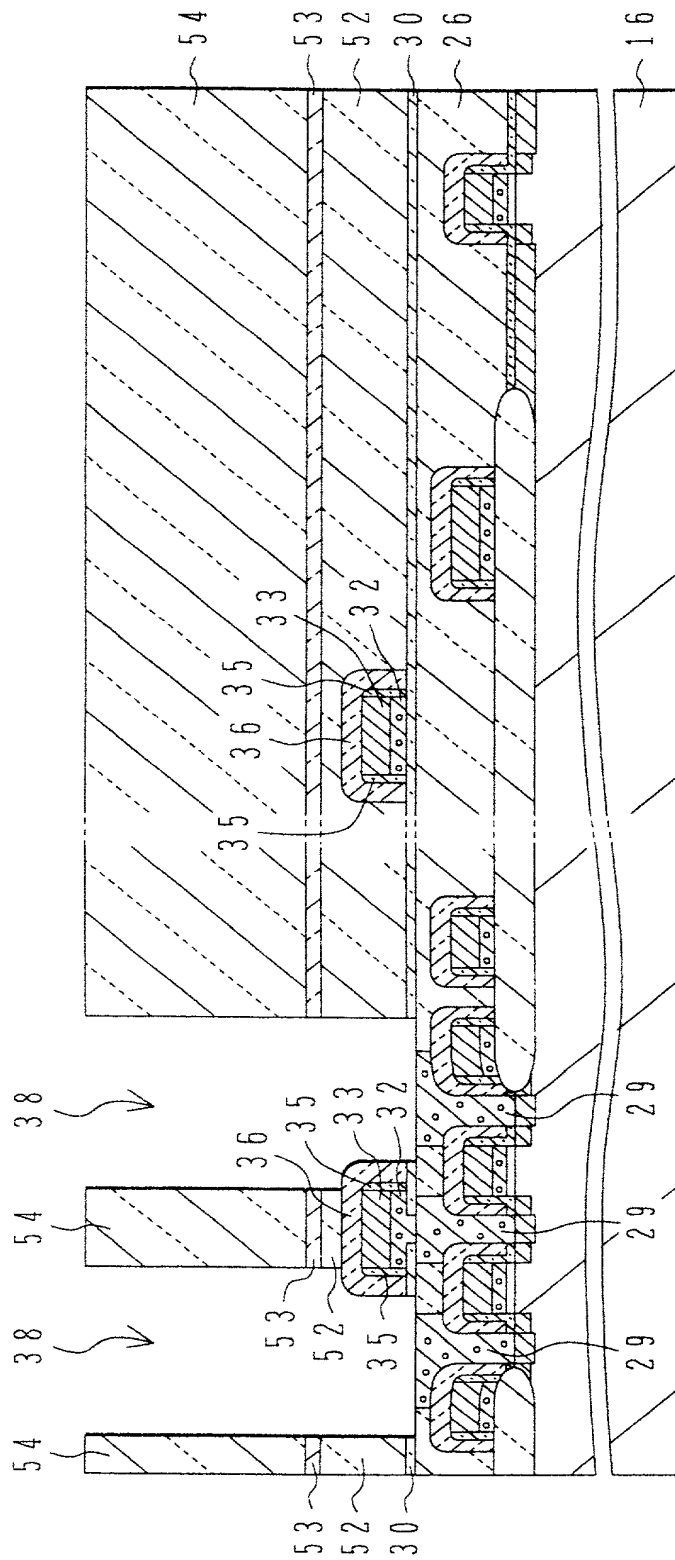


FIG. 26

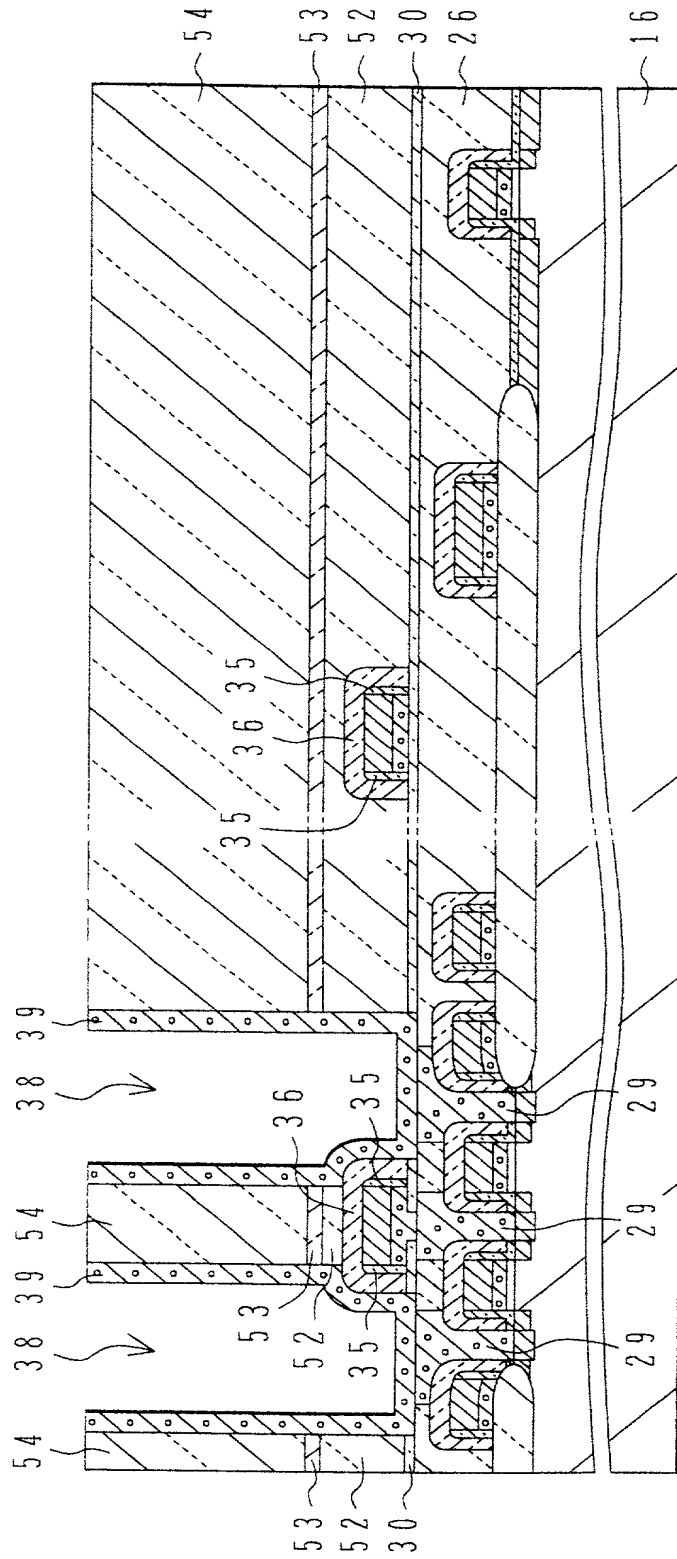


FIG. 27

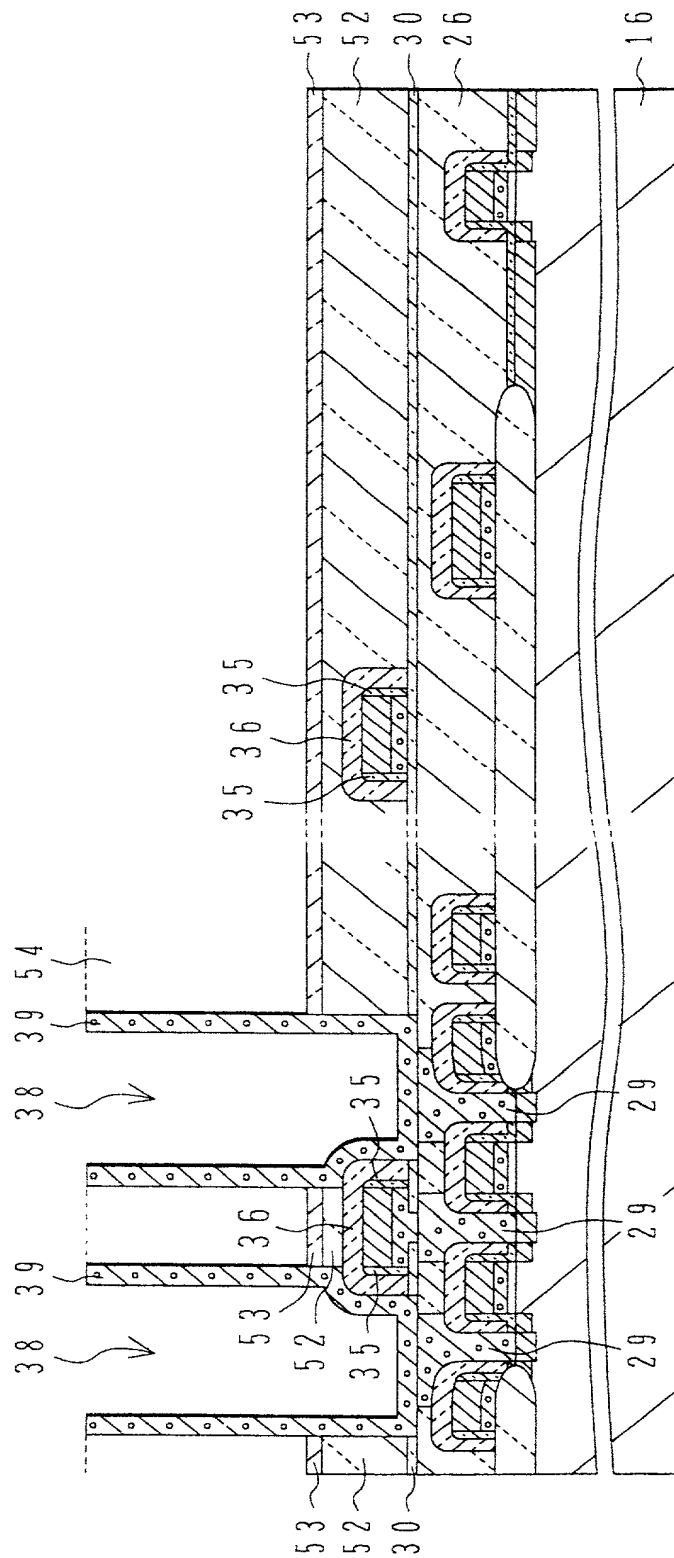




FIG. 29

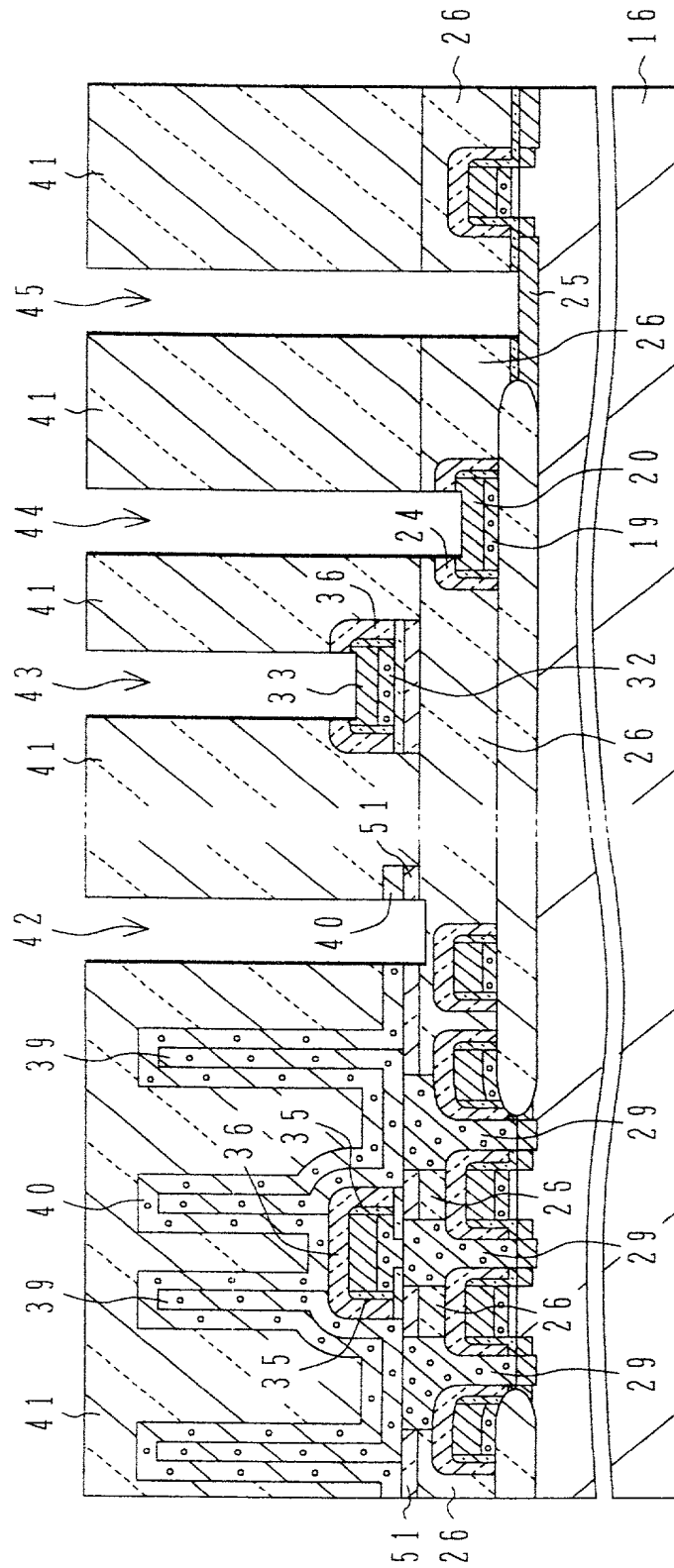


FIG. 30

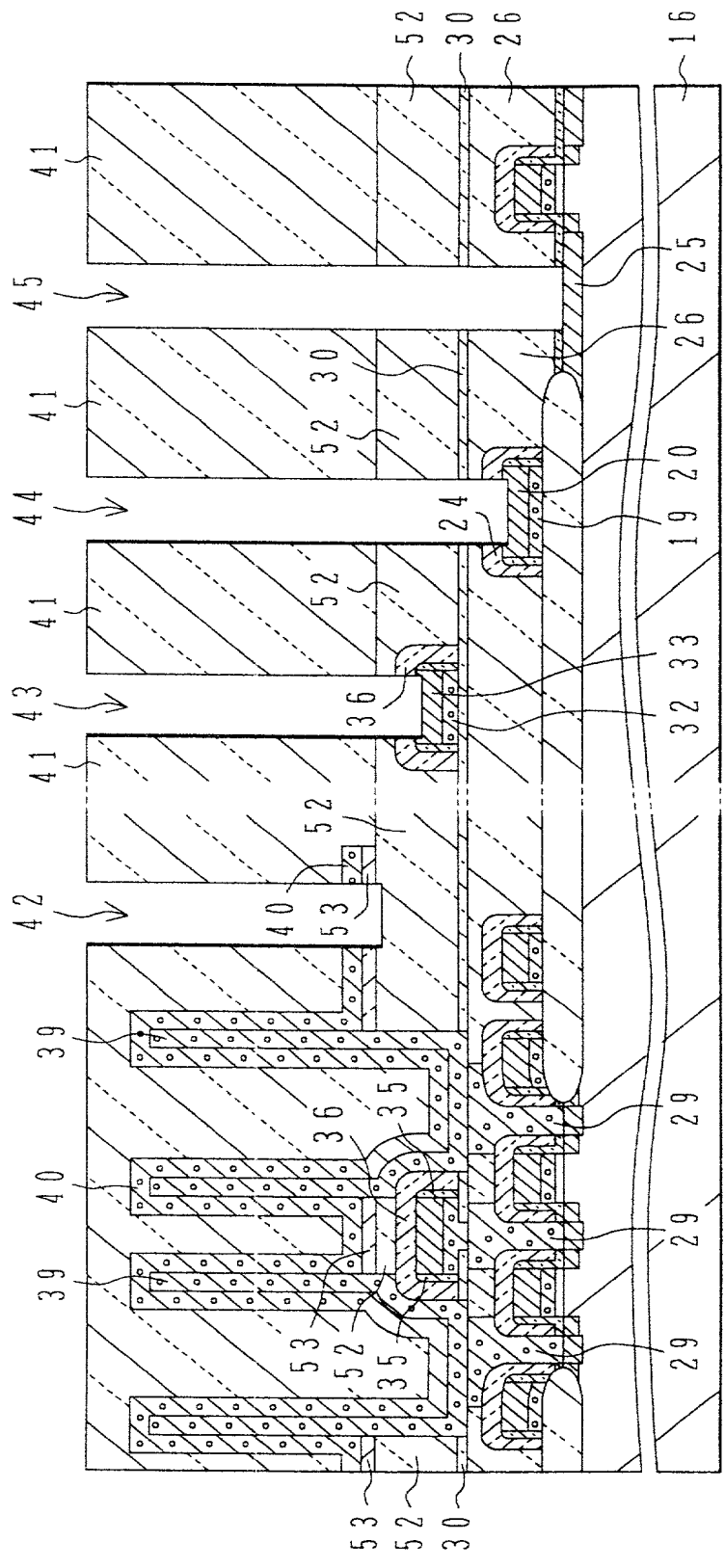


FIG.31

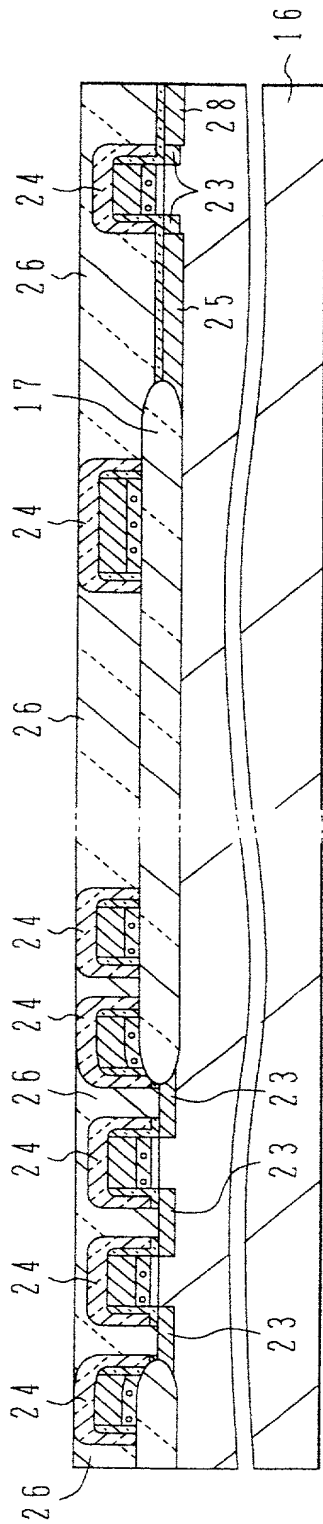


FIG.32

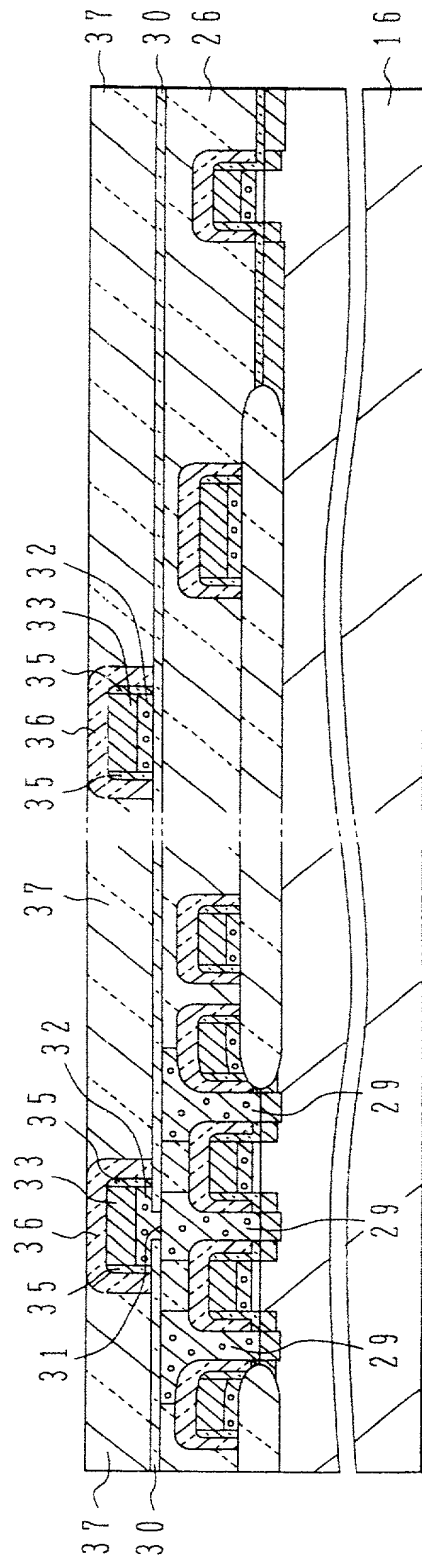
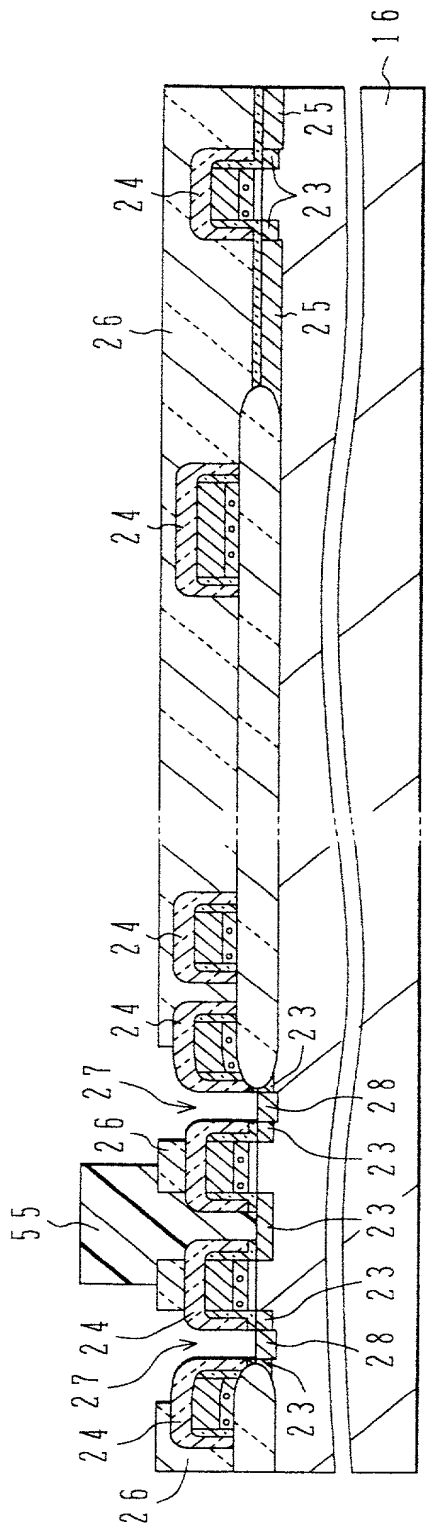
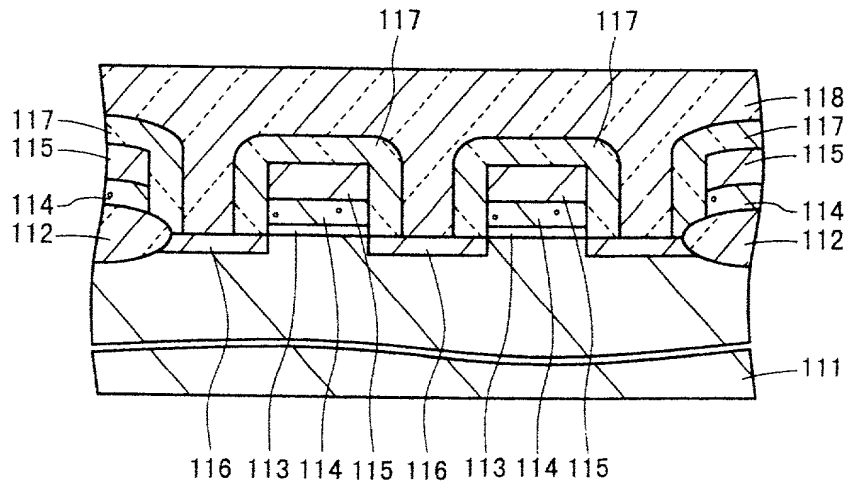




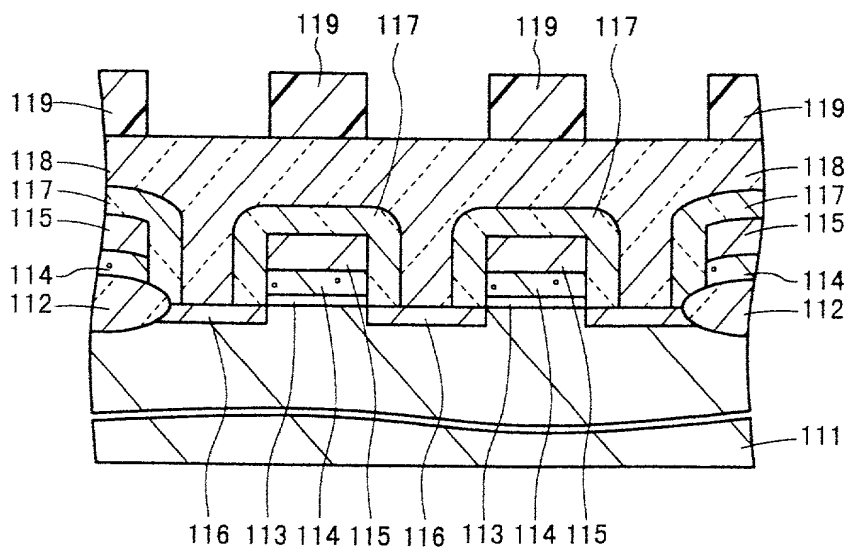
FIG.33



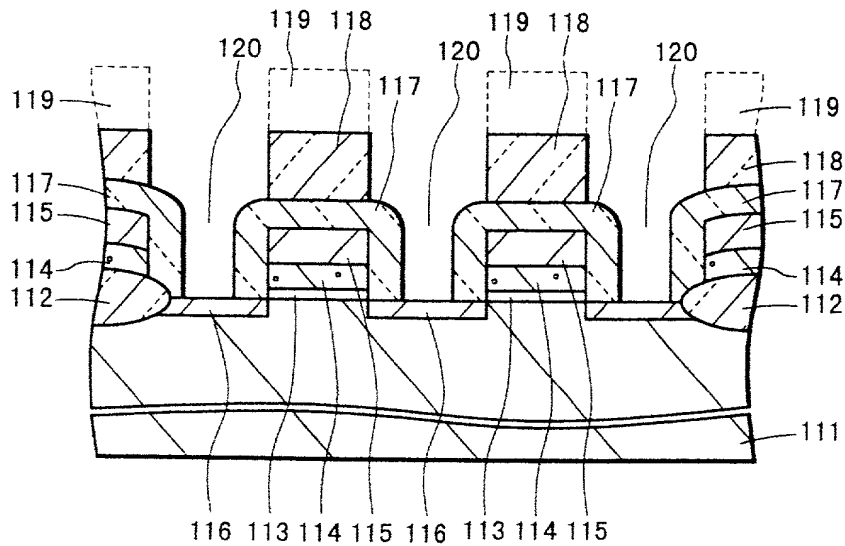
**FIG.34A**  
**PRIOR ART**



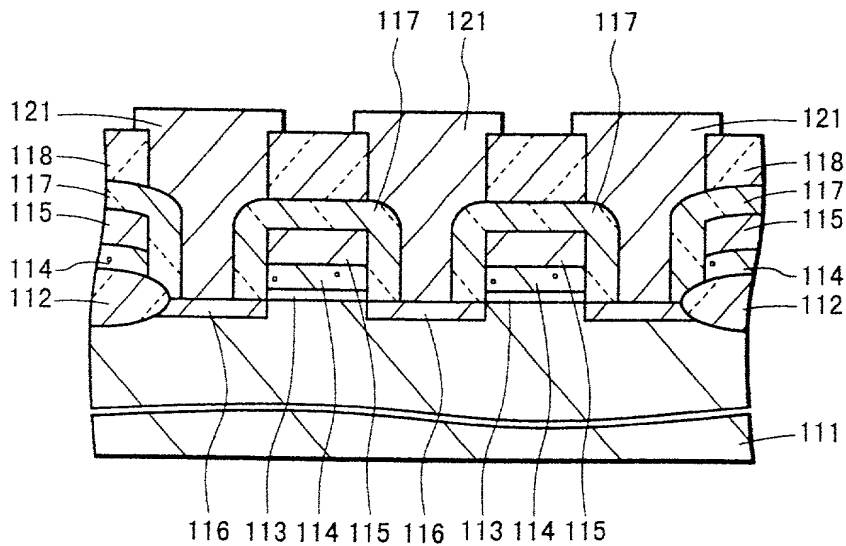
**FIG.34B**  
**PRIOR ART**



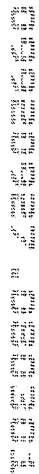
**FIG.35A**  
**PRIOR ART**



**FIG.35B**  
**PRIOR ART**



Author	Year	Country	Sample Size	Age Range	Gender	Study Type	Findings
Smith et al.	1995	USA	100	18-25	Male	Experimental	High levels of aggression in response to provocation
Johnson et al.	1998	UK	150	16-24	Male	Survey	Aggression linked to social factors and peer influence
Lee et al.	2001	Canada	200	17-26	Male	Experimental	Aggression increased with alcohol consumption
Wang et al.	2003	China	120	18-25	Male	Survey	Aggression associated with family structure
Miller et al.	2005	USA	180	19-27	Male	Experimental	Aggression linked to personality traits and situational factors
Kim et al.	2007	South Korea	140	18-26	Male	Survey	Aggression influenced by cultural norms and social media
Patel et al.	2009	India	160	17-28	Male	Experimental	Aggression linked to economic status and social environment
Nguyen et al.	2011	Vietnam	130	18-27	Male	Survey	Aggression associated with family violence and trauma
Al-Sayid et al.	2013	Saudi Arabia	110	19-29	Male	Survey	Aggression linked to religious beliefs and social norms
Chen et al.	2015	Taiwan	170	18-28	Male	Experimental	Aggression increased with social media use
Okun et al.	2017	Nigeria	190	17-30	Male	Survey	Aggression linked to tribal conflicts and social structure
Al-Murayri et al.	2019	UAE	150	18-30	Male	Survey	Aggression associated with immigration and cultural differences
Al-Sayid et al.	2021	Saudi Arabia	160	19-31	Male	Survey	Aggression linked to social media and cultural norms
Al-Sayid et al.	2023	Saudi Arabia	180	20-32	Male	Survey	Aggression linked to social media and cultural norms



Author	Year	Country	Sample Size	Age Range	Gender	Study Type	Findings
Smith et al.	1995	USA	100	18-25	M	Experimental	High self-esteem leads to higher academic achievement.
Johnson et al.	1998	UK	150	16-20	F	Correlational	Low self-esteem is linked to higher levels of anxiety.
Williams et al.	2001	Canada	200	21-30	M	Intervention	Self-esteem training improved social skills.
Lee et al.	2003	South Korea	120	19-24	F	Correlational	Self-esteem mediates the relationship between social support and mental health.
Chen et al.	2005	China	180	17-22	M	Experimental	Self-esteem interventions reduced depressive symptoms.
Miller et al.	2007	USA	90	18-25	F	Correlational	Self-esteem is a predictor of life satisfaction.
Ng et al.	2009	Singapore	110	16-21	M	Intervention	Self-esteem training improved academic performance.
Patel et al.	2011	India	130	18-26	F	Correlational	Self-esteem is negatively correlated with substance use.
Wong et al.	2013	Malaysia	140	17-23	M	Experimental	Self-esteem training improved self-regulation.
Al-Sayid et al.	2015	Iraq	160	19-27	M	Correlational	Self-esteem is a protective factor against post-traumatic stress.
Kim et al.	2017	South Korea	170	18-24	F	Intervention	Self-esteem training improved social support.
Nguyen et al.	2019	Vietnam	190	17-25	M	Correlational	Self-esteem is positively correlated with life satisfaction.
Al-Mutairi et al.	2021	Saudi Arabia	210	18-28	F	Intervention	Self-esteem training improved mental health.
Al-Sayid et al.	2022	Iraq	220	19-29	M	Correlational	Self-esteem is a predictor of life satisfaction.

